A SHORT INTRODUCTION OF GRAMMAR

Generally to be used.

Compiled.

And set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attain

to the

KNOWLEDGE

of the

LATINE TONGUE.

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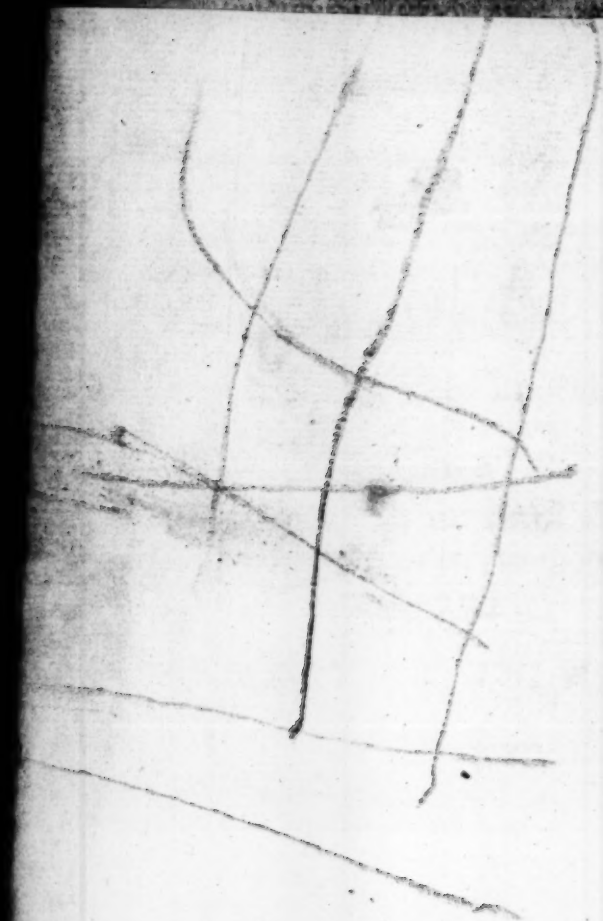
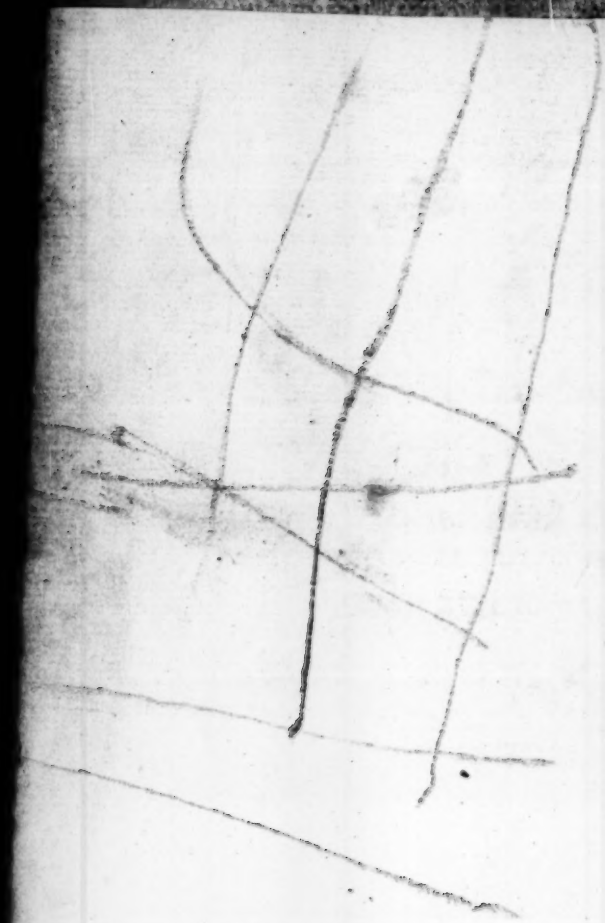


TO THE READER.

TO exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues; (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needful; for so much as it is to be known that nothing can surely be ended whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground-work is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have, and to learn the plaineſt way of obtaining that which must be his best and certaineſt guide, both of reading and speaking, then to fall in doubt of the goodness, and necessity thereof; which I doubt whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteem that he hath it; and whether he shall oftner stumble at trifles and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truely and faithfully of divers weighty things, when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforetime, because that they who professed this Art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one; and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not do it all best: because there is but one bestness, not onely in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favoura-



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As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favoura-

bly providing the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry Learned Men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out onely, every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of School-masters.

The variety of teaching is diverse yet, and always will be: for that every School-maker liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not; and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind to bring a learner to have a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiss, if one seeing by trial an easier and readier way then the common sort of teachers do, would say what he had proved, and for the commodity allowed; that others not knowing the same; might by experience prove the like, and then by proof reasonable judge the like; not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haste to much: but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that untill he hath perfectly that which is behind, he suffer him not to go forward: for this posting haste overthroweth and hurteth a great sorts of wits, and casteth them into an amazedness, when they know not how they shall either go forward, or backward; but stick fast as one plunged, that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turn him: and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point throughly to be kept is, that the Scholar have in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned, and

under-

understand it so, that not onely it be not a stop for him, but also a light and help unto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the childs encouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be less tormented; and the other shall think the thing easier, and so with more gladness be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Nouns, and conjugation of Verbs, so many several examples as they pass them; that it may seem to the School-master, no word in the Latin tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholar shall not be able, praisably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholar shall best understand, and sooneſt conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Noun, and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noun, nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reason, and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing, then in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more, to a painfull and diligent man. If the Scholar have a mean wit) then let him pass to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plain and sundry examples, and continual rehearsal of things learned, and especially the daily

declining of a Verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they may be able to do well; then pain in searching of an unused and unacquainted thing.

When these concords be well known unto them (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore-grounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their *Syntax*, but rather learn some pretty book wherein is contained not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godliness; and thereof take some little sentence as it lieth and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the book or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the *Syntax* to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day: which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it; and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easileft carry his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before, that the Scholars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would, all their time they be at School, they should never be idle, but always occupied in a continual rehearsing and looking back again to those things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, then to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time, and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly, and speedily as it might be thought to be: within a while by this use, the Scholar

shall be brought to a good kind of readiness of making to the which if there be adjoined some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisom bitterness of his learning.

A great help to further this readiness of making and speaking shall be, if the Master give him an English book and cause him ordinarily every day to turn some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his mind for readiness, and maketh him more able to speak suddainly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his learning more a great deal, to turn out of English into Latine, then on the contrary.

Furthermore we see many can understand Latine, that cannot speak it; and when they read the Latine word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latine again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this fore well, and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomely.

These precepts, well kept, will bring a man clear past the use of this Grammar book, and make him as ready as his book, and so meet to further things: whereof it were out of season to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose enough, which to good School-masters and skilful is not so needful, to other meaner and less practised it may be not onely worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

AN ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READER.

IN this Impression, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Scholar, in the English rules, and in the Latine Syntax, these words, wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, director or guider, or that which is in place of it with an [a]; *the governed, or that which is guided by it with* [b]: *Or if there be more governours, the first with* [a], *the second with* [aa]; *and so if more governeds, the first with* [b], *the second with* [bb]; *and sometimes the order is directed by* [a], [b], [c]; *or by figures, and words of the same and such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again onely those words which are the ensample; as saying,* Quis nisi [b] mentis [a] inops oblatum respuat aurum? *may repeat again,* [a] inops, [b] mentis. *So throughout all the Latine Rules, for the better understanding thereof, and for a short repetition, when the Master pleaseth, the sums of all the rules are set down, either in the words, before the rule, or in the margin, that so they may be changed together briefly, and make perfect sense.*

The

The Latine letters are thus written.

The capital Letters.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.

The small Letters.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self; and there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u,*; whereunto is added the Greek vowel *y*.

A consonant is a letter which must needs be sounded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are consonants.

A syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath; as, *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable, and of them there be four in number namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*, whereunto is added *ei*: as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei*.

Instead of *æ* and *œ*, we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

The capital Letters.

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The small Letters.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

PRE-

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant intelligam; sed etiam ita mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tua, cum doctrina, tum pietate proficiam: At qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. *Amen.*

A

A PRAYER.

OAlmighty Lord and merciful Father, maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance ask it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardness of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into me; that I may not onely understand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour; but also, with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodness towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou, which workest all things in all creatures, mayest make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endless glory and honour of thine immortal Majesty, So be it.

AN

AN INTRODUCTION OF THE EIGHT PARTS OF *LATINE SPEECH.*

IN Speech be these eight parts following:

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle,	declined.	Adverb, Conjunction Preposition, Interjection,	undeclined

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard or understood: as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus: the name of an house, is domus: the name of goodness, is bonitas. A Noun.

Of Nouns some be Substantives, and some be Adjectives. Nouns of two sorts.

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by himself, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to shew his signification: as, Homo, *a man*: And it is declined with one article; as, Hic magister, *a master*: or else with two at the most: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*. A Noun Substantive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word, as, Bonus, *good*. Pulcher, *fair*. And it is declined either with three terminations: as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three articles: as, Hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, *happy*; Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *light*. A Noun Adjective.

A

Two kinds of Nouns Substantives.

A Noun Substantive either is proper to th think that it betokeneth: as, Edvardus is my pr per name: or else is common to more; as, Hom is a common name to all men.

Numbers of Nouns.

IN Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular an the Plural. The Singular number speaketh bu of one. as, Lapis, *a stone*. The plural numbe speaketh of more then one: as, Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nouns.

NOuns be declined with six cases, Singu larly and Plurally, the Nominative, th Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Voca tive, and the Ablative.

Nominative case.

The Nominative case cometh before the Verb and answereth to this question, Who or what? as Magister docet, *The Master teacheth.*

Genitive.

The Genitive case is known by this token, *Of* and answereth to this question, Whose or whereof? as, Doctrina Magistri, *The learning of the Master.*

Dative.

The Dative case is known by this token, *To*: and answereth to this question, To whom? or To what? as, Do librum Magistro, *I give a book to the Master.*

Accusative.

The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, Whom or what? as, Amo Magistrum, *I love the Master.*

Vocative.

The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, O Magister, *O Master.*

Ablative.

The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as, De Magistro, *Of the Master.* Coram Magistro, *Before the Master.*

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By, and Than after the Comparative degree, de signs of the Ablative case.

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Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun and be thus declined:

Singular	*Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc.*	Plurali	*Nomin. hi, hæ, hæc.*
	Genitivo hujus, hujus, hujus.		*Genit. horum, harum, horum.*
	Dativo huic, huic, huic.		*Dativo his.*
	Accusativo hunc, hanc, hoc.		*Accusativo hos, has, hæc.*
	Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.		*Ablativo his.*

Genders of Nouns.

Genders of Nouns be seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful and the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article, Hic: as, Hic vir, *a man*; Hic mulier, *a woman*.

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as, Hæc mulier, *a woman*.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as, Hoc lignum, *a tree*.

The Common of two is declined with Hic and hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, *father or mother*.

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, and hoc: as, Hic, hæc, & hoc felix, *happy*.

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic, or hæc: as, Hic vel hæc dies, *a day*.

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are signified: as, Hic passer, *a sparrow*. Hæc aquila, *an eagle*, both he and she.

The

The Declensions of Nouns.

There be five Declensions of Nouns.

I. THE first is, when the Genitive and Dative case singular end in æ: the Accusative in am: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in â: the Nominative plural in æ: the Genitive in arum: the Dative in is: the Accusative in as: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is:

As in example:

	Singuliter.	Pluraliter.
Hæc mensa.	*Nominat. hæc musa.*	*Nominat. hæ musæ.*
Hic Poeta.	*Genitivo hujus musæ.*	*Genit. harum musarum.*
Hic & hæc Verna.	*Dativo huic musæ.*	*Dativo his musis.*
	Accus. hanc musam.	*Accusat. has musas.*
	Vocativo ô musa.	*Vocativo ô musæ.*
	Ablat. ab hac musâ.	*Ablat. ab his musis.*

Note. Note that ita and ista, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in is or in abus: Also deæ, dua, equa, eæ, make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in abus only:

II. THE second is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in i: the Dative in o: the Accusative in um: the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative: the Ablative in o: the Nominative plural in i: the Genitive in orum: the Dative in is: the Accusative in os: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is:

As in example.

	Singuliter.	Pluraliter.
Hic vir.	*Nom. hic magister.*	*Nomin. hi magistri.*
Hic liber.	*Gen. hujus magistri.*	*G. harum magistrorum.*
Hæc colus.	*Dativo huic magistro.*	*Dativo his magistris.*
Hic logos.	*Acc. hunc magistrum.*	*Accus. hos magistros.*
	Vocativo ô magister.	*Vocativo ô magistri.*
	Abl. ab hoc magistro.	*Ablat. ab his magistris.*

Note. Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative shall end in e: as,

Nomi-

Nominativo hic Dominus, Vocativo o Domine.
Genitivo Deus, that endeth o Deus; and Filius,
that endeth o Filii.
Where the Nominative endeth in us, if it be a
proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i:
as Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo o Georgi.

Also these Nouns following make their Vo-
cative in e, or in us. Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus,
chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the Neuter Gen-
der, of what declension soever they be, have the
Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative
alike in both numbers, and in the plural number
they end all in a: As a example;

Nom. hoc regnum. Nominat. hæc regna.
Gen. hujus regni. Genit. horum regnorum.
Dat. huic regno. Dativo his regnis.
Accusat. hoc regnum. Accusat. hæc regna.
Vocat. o regnum. Vocativo o regna.
Abl. ab hoc regno. Abl. ab his regnis.

Hoc damnum. Hoc malum, Hoc verbum.

Except Ambo and Duo, which want the Neuter
Gender in o, and be thus declined.

Nominativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo ambobus, ambobus, ambobus.
Accusativo ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Abl. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise Duo,

Also the third is when the Genitive sets Angular
ends in is: the Dative in i: the Accusa-
tive in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in
both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the
Ablative in e, and sometime in both: the
Nominative plural in es: the Genitive in um,
and sometime in ium: the Dative in bus: the Ac-
cusative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative:
the Ablative in bus.

As in example.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Hic pater, Hic panis, Hoc opus, Hoc caput, Hæc nubes.	Nominat. hic lapis.	Nominat. hi lapides.
	Genit. hujus lapidis.	Gen. horum lapidum.
	Dativo huic lapidi.	Dativo his lapidibus.
	Accus. hunc lapidem.	Accusat. has lapides.
	Vocativo ô lapis.	Vocativo ô lapides.
	Ablat. ab hoc lapide.	Ablat. ab his lapidibus.
Hic vel hæc bubo. Hæc virtus. Hoc animal. Hoc cubile. Hoc calcar.	No. hic & hæc parens.	No. hi & hæ parentes.
	Gen. hujus parentis.	Gen. horum & harum parentum.
	Dativo huic parenti.	Dat. his parentibus.
	Accusat. hunc & hanc parentem.	Accusat. has & has parentes.
	Vocativo ô parens.	Vocativo ô parentes.
	Ablat. ab hoc & hac parente.	Ablat. ab his parentibus.

IV. THE fourth is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in us: the Dative in ui: the Accusative in um: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in us: the Genitive in um: the Dative in bus: the Accusative in us: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in bus.

As in example.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Hic gradus. Hæc porticus. Hoc cornu.	Nominat. hæc manus.	Nominat. hæ manus.
	Genit. hujus manus.	Gen. harum manuum.
	Dativo huic manui.	Dat. his manibus.
	Accus. hanc manum.	Accusat. has manus.
	Vocativo ô manus.	Vocativo ô manus.
	Ablat. ab hac manu.	Ablat. ab his manibus.

V. THE fifth is, when the Genitive and Dative case singular do end in ei: the Accusative in em: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es: the Genitive in erum: the Dative in ebus: the Accusative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative the Ablative in ebus.

As

As in example.

Hic pater.
Hic panis.
Hoc opus.
Hoc caput.
Hæc nubes.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nominat. hic lapis.	Nominat. hi lapides.
Genit. hujus lapidis.	Gen. horum lapidum.
Dativo huic lapidi.	Dativo his lapidibus.
Accus. hunc lapidem.	Accusat. has lapides.
Vocativo ô lapis.	Vocativo ô lapides.
Ablat. ab hoc lapide.	Ablat. ab his lapidibus.

Hic vel hæc bubo.
Hæc virtus.
Hoc animal.
Hoc cubile.
Hoc calcar.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. hic & hæc parens.	Nom. hi & hæ parentes.
Gen. hujus parentis.	Gen. horum & harum parentum.
Dativo huic parenti.	Dat. his parentibus.
Accusat. hunc & hanc parentem.	Ac. hos & has parentes.
Vocativo ô parens.	Vocativo ô parentes.
Ablat. ab hoc & hac parente.	Ablat. ab his parentibus.

IV. THE fourth is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in us: the Dative in ui: the Accusative in um: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in u. The Nominative plurall in us: the Genitive in uum: the Dative in ibus: the Accusative in us: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in ibus.

As in example.

Hic gradus.
Hæc porticus.
Hoc cornu.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nominat. hæc manus.	Nominat. hæ manus.
Genit. hujus manus.	Gen. harum manuum.
Dativo huic manui.	Dat. his manibus.
Accus. hanc manum.	Accusat. has manus.
Vocativo ô manus.	Vocativo ô manus.
Ablat. ab hac manu.	Ablat. ab his manibus.

V. THE fifth is, when the Genitive and Dative case singular do end in ei: the Accusative in em: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in e. The Nominative plurall in es: the Genitive in erum: the Dative in ebus: the Accusative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative the Ablative in ebus.

As in example.

Singularitèr.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. hic meridies.		Nomin. hi meridiei,	Hæc res.
Gen. hujus meridiei.		Gen. horum meridierum.	Hæc fides.
Dat. huic meridiei.		Dat. his meridiebus.	Hæc acies.
Ac. hunc meridiem.		Accusat. hos meridies.	
Vocat. o meridies.		Vocat. o meridies.	
Abl. ab hic meridie.		Ablat. ab his meridiebus.	

Note that all nouns of the fifth declension be of the feminine gender except meridies and dies. Nota.

The declining of Adjectives.

A noun adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the first and second declension.

Singularitèr.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. bonus, bona, bonum.		N. boni, bonæ, bona.	Niger, gra, grum.
Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.		G. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.	Tardus, ra, rum.
Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.		D. bonis.	Sanus, na, num.
Ac. bonum, bonam, bonum.		Ac. bonos, bonas, bona.	
Voc. bone, bona, bonum.		Voc. boni, bonæ, bona.	
Abl. bono, bonâ, bono.		Ablativo bonis.	

Those are called these certain nouns adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the genitive case singular in ius, and the Dative in i: which be these that follow, with their compounds. An Excepta.

Singularitèr.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. unus, una, unum.		Nom. uni, unæ, una.	
Genitivo unius.		Gen. unorum, unarum,	
Dativo uni.		Dat. unis, (unis.	
Ac. unum, unam, unum.		Ac. unos, unas, una.	
Voc. une, una, unum.		Voc. uni, unæ, una.	
Abl. uno, unâ, uno.		Ablativo unis.	

Note that unus, una, unum, hath not the plural number, but when it is joined with a word that hath the singular number: as, Unæ literæ; Una civis. Nota.

In like manner be declined totus, solus, and also alius, alius, alter, uter and neuter: saving that these last reherced lack the Vocative case. Alius hath alius in the

A Noun adjective of three articles is thus declined after the third declension:

Ingens, Solers, Capax, Vetus.	Singularitèr	Nominativus hic, hæc & hoc felix.	Pluralitèr: Nomin. hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia.
		Gen. hujus felicis.	Gen. horum, harum & horum felicium.
		Dat. huic felici.	Dativo his felicibus.
		Ac. hunc & hanc felicem & hoc felix.	Ac. hos & has felices & hæc felicia.
		Vocativo felix.	V. o felices & o felicia.
		Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.	Abl. ab his felicibus.
Lævis & lævis. Celer celeris celere. Melior & melius.	Singularitèr	Nomin. hic & hæc tristis, nolle & hoc triste.	Pluralitèr: Nomin. hi & hæ tristes & hæc tristia.
		Gen. hujus tristis.	Gen. horum, harum & horum tristium.
		Dat. huic tristi.	Dat. his tristibus.
		Ac. hunc & hanc tristem & hoc triste.	Ac. hos & has tristes & hæc tristia.
		V. o tristis & o triste.	V. o tristes & o tristia.
		Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi, vel tristi.	Abl. ab his tristibus.

Comparison of Nouns.

ADjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form comparison. There be three degrees of comparison: the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

Three degrees of comparison. The positive.

The positive betokeneth the thing absolute without excess: as Durus, *Hard.*

The comparative somewhat exceedeth his positive in signification: as, Durior, *harder.* And is formed of the first case of his positive, and endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as Dulci, his & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The comparative.

The superlative.

The superlative exceedeth his positive in hig

highest degree, as, Durissimus, *hard*. And it is [illegible] all the first rule of the positive that ending [illegible] in, by putting rimus, as of Durissimus, of Durissimus: of Difficilis, difficillimus: of Difficilis, difficilissimus.

From these general rules are excepted these that follow, Bonus, melior, optimus: Malus, peior, pessimus: Magnus, major, maximus: Parvus, minor, minimus: Multus, plurimus: multa, plurima, multum, plurimum. Excepted

Under the positive ends in er, the superlative is formed of the nominative case, by putting to rimus, as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus. Arter. Teteri Acer

Also these nouns adjective make the superlative by changing lis into limus, as Humilis, humillimus: Similis, similimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Doctlis, doctlissimus.

All other nouns ending in lis, do follow the general rule aforegoing: as, Utilis utilissimus.

Also if a word come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maxime: as Pius, magis pius, maxime pius: Assiduus, magis assiduus, maxime assiduus. Igneus Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

Of the Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of speech much like to a Noun; which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras: wherein four have the Vocative case; as, Tu, meus, noster, and nostras, and all others lack the Vocative case. There be fifteen Pronouns.

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem; and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse,

 iste,

Primitives. iste, hic, and is. be Primitives: so called, for because they be not derived of others. And they

Demonstratives. be also called Demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

Relatives. And these six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives; because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Derivatives. These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostràs, vestràs, be Derivatives: for they be derived of their Primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. There belong to a Pronoun these five things; Number, Case and Gender, as are in a Noun: Declension and Person, as here followeth.

The Declensions of Pronouns.

There be four Declensions of Pronouns.

The first declension. These three Ego, tu, sui, be of the first declension, and be thus declined;

Singulariter,	*Nominativo Ego.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominativo nos.*
	Genitivo mei.		*G. nostrûm vel nostri.*
	Dativo mihi.		*Dativo nobis.*
	Accusativo me.		*Accusativo nos.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo à me.		*Ablativo à nobis.*
Singulariter.	*Nominativo Tu.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominativo vos.*
	Genitivo tui.		*G. vestrûm vel vestri.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accusativo te.		*Accusativo vos.*
	Vocativo ô tu.		*Vocativo ô vos.*
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo à vobis.*

Singulariter & Pluraliter.	*Nominat. caret.*	*Accusativo se.*
	Genit. sui.	*Vocativo caret.*
	Dativo sibi.	*Ablativo à se.*

The second declension. These six, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second declension, and be thus declined;

Sin-

Singularitet,		Pluraliter,	
	Nomin. iste, ista, istud.		*Nomin. isti, istæ, ista.*
	Genitivo istius.		*Gen. istorum, istarum, istorum.*
	Dativo isti.		*Dat. istis.*
	Ac. istum, istam, istud.		*Accus. istos, istas, ista.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablat. isto, istâ, isto.		*Ablativo istis.*

Ille is declined like iste; and also Ipse saving that the Neuter gender in the Nominative case, and in the Accusative case singular maketh ipsum.

Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc: Genitivo hujus: Dativo huic: as afore in the Noun.

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,	
	Nominat. is, ea, id.		*Nominativo ii, eæ, ea.*
	Genitivo ejus.		*Genitivo eorum, earum, eorum.*
	Dativo ei.		*Dativo iis, vel eis.*
	Accus. eum, eam, id.		*Accusativo eos, eas, ea.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo eo, eâ, eo.		*Ablativo iis, vel eis.*

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,	
	Nomin. qui, quæ, quod.		*N. qui, quæ, quæ (rum.*
	Genitivo cujus.		*G. quorum, quarum quo-*
	Dativo cui.		*Dat. quibus vel quis.*
	Ac. quem, quam, quod.		*Accus. quos, quas, quæ.*
	Vocat. caret. (qui.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Abl. quo, quâ, quo vel,		*Abl. quibus vel quis.*

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Also Quisquis is thus declined;

Nomin.	*Quisquis,*	*Accus.*	*Quicquid.*	*Abl.*	*Quoquo*	The compound of Quis.
	Quicquid.		*quid.*		*Quicquâ*	
					Quicquo	

Where note, that Quid is always a Substantive of the Neuter gender. *Note.*

These five, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, are of the third declension, and be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wise. The third declension.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
Nom, meus mea, meum.	*Nom. mei, meæ, mea.*
Genit. mei, meæ, mei.	*Gen. meorum, mearum.*
Dat. meo, meæ, meo.	*Dat. meis.*
Ac. m um, meam, meum.	*Accus. meos, meas, mea.*
Vocat. mi, mea, meum.	*Vocat. mei, meæ, mea.*
Ablat. meo, meâ, meo.	*Ablativo meis.*

So is Noster declined, and tuus, suus, vester, saving that these three last do lack the Vocative case.

The fourth declension.

Nostras, vestras, and this noun Cujas, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
Nom. hic & hæc nostras & hoc nostrate.	*Nom. hi & hæ nostrates, & hæc nostratia.*
Gen. hujus nostratis.	*Gen. horum, harum & horum nostratium.*
Dat. huic nostrati.	*Dat. his nostratibus.*
Ac. hunc & hanc nostratem & hoc nostrate.	*Ac. hos & has nostrates, & hæc nostratia.*
Vocativo ô nostras, & ô nostrate.	*Vocat. ô nostrates, & ô nostratia.*
Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.	*Abl. ab his nostratibus.*

Note.

Here is to be noted, that Nostras, vestras, and this noun Cujas, be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects or Factions.

A Pronoun hath three Persons.

Persons three.

The first person speaketh of himself: as, Ego, *I*, Nos *We*.

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, *Thou*, Vos, *Ye*. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as, Ille, *He*, Illi, *They*: and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, be of the third person.

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a part of Speech declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth doing, as, Amo, *I love*: or suffering, as, Amor, *I am loved*: or being; as, Sum, *I am*. A Verb.

Of Verbs such as have persons, be called Personals: as, Ego amo, tu amas. And such as have no persons, be called Impersonals: as, Piget, *It irketh*; Oportet, *it behoveth*.

Of Verbs Personals there be five kinds; Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune. Verbs Personals.

A verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do: as, Amo, *I love*: and by putting to r, it may be a passive; as Amor. Active.

A verb Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as, Amor, *I am loved*; and by putting away r, it may be active: as, Amo. Passive.

A verb Neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r to make him a passive: as, Curro, *I run*; Sum, *I am*. And it is Englished sometime actively: as, Curro, *I run*: and sometime passively: as, Ægroto, *I am sick*. Neuter.

A verb Deponent endeth in r, like a passive: and yet in signification is but either active: as, Loquor verbum, *I speak a word*: or neuter: as, Glorior, *I boast*. Deponent.

A verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both active and passive: as, Osculor te, *I kiss thee*; Osculor a te, *I am kissed of thee*. Commune.

Moods.

Moods six. THere be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive and the Infinitive.

Indicative. The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false; as, Ego amo, I *love*: or else asketh a question: as, Amas tu? *Dost thou love?*

Imperative. The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama! *Love thou.*

Optative. The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signs, *Would God*, I *pray God*, or *God grant*, as, Utinam amem. I *pray God* I *love*: and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joining with him.

Potential. The Potential mood is known by these signs, *May*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, or *ought*: as, Amem. I *may*, or *can love*: without an Adverb joined with him.

Subjunctive. The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with him: as, Cum amarem, *When* I *loved*. And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth of another Verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as, Cum amarem, eram miser; *When* I *loved*, I *was a wretch*.

Infinitive. The Infinitive signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither number nor person, nor Nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this sign *To*: as, Amare, *To love*. Also when two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as, Cupio discere, I *desire to learn*.

Gerunds.

Gerunds ending in do, dum. THere be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbs certain voices called Gerunds ending

ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the active and passive signification: as, Amandi, *Of loving*, or *of being loved*: Amando, *In loving*, or *in being loved*: Amandum, *To love*, or *to be loved*.

Supines.

There be also appertaining unto Verbs two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine because it hath the signification of the verb Active: as, Eo amatum, I *go to love*: And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification Passive: as, Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved*. Supine two in um, and u

Tenses.

There be five Tenses or times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense. Tenses five.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is. Amo, I *love*. Present tense.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, I *loved*, or *did love*. Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Have*: as, Amavi, I *have loved*. Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with this sign *Had*: as, Amareram, I *had loved*. Preterpluperfect.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign *Shall* or *will*: as, Amabo, I *shall* or *will love*. Future.

Persons

Persons.

Persons three.

There be also in Verbs three Persons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love*; Tu amas, *Thou loveſt*; Ille amat, *He loveth.* Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love*; Vos amatis, *Ye love*; Illi amant, *They love.*

Conjugations.

Conjugations four.

Verbs have four Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

1. **The first Conjugation hath a long before re and ris: as,** Amāre, amāris.
2. **The second Conjugation hath e long before re and ris: as,** Docēre, docēris.
3. **The third Conjugation hath e short before re and ris: as,** Legĕre, legĕris.
4. **The fourth Conjugation hath i long before re and ris: as,** Audīre, audīris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations be declined after these examples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } **To love.**

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. } **To teach.**

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } **To read.**

Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } **To hear.**

Indica-

Indicative Mood, Present tense

	Singular,			*Plural,*	
	I love, or *do love,*	*thou loueſt,* or *doſt love,*	*he loueth,* or *doth love,*	*We love,* or *do love,*	*ye love,* or *do love,*	*they love,* or *do love.*
	AMO,	amas,	amat.	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
	Doceo,	doces,	docet.	Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
	Logo,	legis,	legit.	Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
	Audio.	audis,	audit.	Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preterimperfect tense Singular,	Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam,	-bas, bat.	*I loved or did love.* *Plur.*	bamus, batis, bant.	
Preterperfect tense Singular,	Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi,	isti, it.	*I have loved.* *Plur.*	imus, istis, ërunt vel êre.	
Preterpluperfect tense Singular.	Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram,	ras, rat.	*I had loved.* *Plur.*	ramus, ratis, rant.	
Future tense Singular..	Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam,	bis, bit.	*I shall or will love.* *Plur.*	bimus, bitis, bunt.	
		es, et.	*Plur.*	emus, etis, ent.	

Imp

Imperative Mood.

	Love, *thou*:	*Love he*, or *let him love*,	*Love we*, or *let us love*:	*Love they*, or *ye*: *let them love*.
Present tense singular:	Ama, amet amato: amato.	*Pl.* amemus.	amate, ament, amatote: amanto.	
	Doce, doceat. docete: doceto.	*Pl.* doceamus,	docete, doceant, docetote: docento	
	Lege, legat, legito: legito.	*Plu.* legamus,	legite, legant, legitote: legunto.	
	Audi, audiat, audito: audito.	*Pl.* audiamus,	audite, audiant, auditote: audiunto.	

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

Present tense sing. utinam	Amem, ames, amet.	*Plur.* utin. amemus, ametis, ent	
	Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	as, at. *Plural.* utinam amus, atis, ant.	
		Would God I loved, or did love.	
Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	res, ret. *Pl.* utinam remus, retis, rent.	
		I pray God I have loved.	
Preterperfect tense sing. utinam	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,	ris, rit. *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.	
		Would God I had loved.	
Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam	Amavissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audivissem,	ses, set. *Pl.* utinam semus, setis, sent.	
		God grant I shall or will love hereafter.	
Future tense singular. utinam	Amavero. Docuero, Legero, Audivero.	ris, rit. *Pl.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.	

Potential

Potential Mood.

I may or can love.

Present tense sing.	Amem, Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament. as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.
Preterimperfect tense singular.	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	*I might, would, should, ought, or could love.* res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.
Preterperfect tense singular.	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim	*I might, would, should, or ought to have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.
Preterpluperfect tense singular.	Amavissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audivissem,	*I might, would, should or ought to had loved.* ses, set. *Plur.* semus, setis, sent.
Future tense singular.	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,	*I may or can love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Present tense singul. cùm	Amem, Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	Amem, amos, amet. *Plur.* cùm amemus, ametis, ent. as, at. *Plural.* cùm amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense singular, cùm	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	res, ret. *Plur.* cùm remus, retis, ren	*When I loved, or did love.*
Preterperfect tense singular, cùm	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,	ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint	*When I have loved.*
Preterpluperfect tense singular, cùm	Amavissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audivissem	ses, set. *Plur.* cùm semus, setis. sent	*When I had loved.*
Future tense singular, cùm	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,	ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.	*When I shall or will love.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense.	Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire,	To	Love. Teach. Read. Hear.	
Preterperf. tense and Preterpluperfect tense.	Amavisse, Docuisse, Legisse. Audivisse,	To have or had	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.	
Future tense.	Amaturum Docturum Lecturum Auditurum	esse, To	love teach read hear	hereafter.

Gerunds.	Amandi, of loving:	do. in loving:	dum, to love.
	Docendi, of teaching:	do, in teaching:	dum, to teach.
	Legendi, of reading:	do, in reading:	dum, to read.
	Audiendi, of hearing:	do, in hearing:	dum, to hear.

Supines

Supines.	Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum,	To	Love. Teach. Read. Hear.	Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, To be	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

A Participle of the present tense.	Amans, loving. Docens, teaching. Legens, reading. Audiens, hearing.
The Participle of the first Future tense.	Amaturus, to love or about to love. Docturus, to teach or about to teach. Lecturus, to read or about to read. Auditurus, to hear or about to hear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many Tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum in this wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus: To be.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singul.	SUM, I am: es, est. *Pluraliter* Sumus, estis, sunt.
Preterimper. tense singul.	Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Pluraliter* eramus, eratis, erant.
Preterperf. tense singul.	Fui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. *Pluraliter* fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere.
Preterpluper. tense singul.	Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. *Pluraliter* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.
Future tense singular.	Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. *Pluraliter* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Impera-

Imperative Mood.

Present tense singul.	Sis, Es, Esto,	be thou	Sit, Esto	*Pl.* Simus,	Sitis, Este, Estote	Sint. Sunto

Optative Mood.

Present ten. sing. utinam — Sim, **I pray God I be:** sis, sit. *Plural.* utinam simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam — Essem, **Would God I were:** esses, esset. *Plural.* utinam essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperf. tense singul. utinam — Fuerim, **Would God I have been:** fueris, fuerit. *Pluraliter*, utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam — Fuissem, **Would God I had been:** fuisses, fuisset, *Plural.* utinam fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. utinam — Fuero, **God geant I be hereafter:** fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential Mood.

Present tense singul. — Sim, **I may or can be:** sis, sit. *Plural.* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimper. tense singul. — Essem, **I might or could be:** esses, esset. *Plural.* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperf. tense singul. — Fuerim, **I might, could, should, or ought to have been:** fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. — Fuissem, **I might, could, should, or ought to had been:** fuisses, fuisset. *Plural.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. — Fuero, **I may or can be hereafter:** fueris, fuerit, *Plural.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjun-

Subjunctive Mood.

Present ten. singul. cùm	Sim, **When I am:** sis, sit. *Plural:* cùm simus, sitis, sint.
Preterimperfect tense singul. cùm	Essem, **When I was:** esses, esset. *Pl.* cùm essemus, essetis, essent.
Preterperf. tense singul. cùm	Fuerim, **When I have been:** fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tense singul. cùm	Fuissem, **When I had been:** fuisses, fuisset. *Pl.* cùm fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense singul. cùm	Fuero, **When I shall or will be:** fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperf. tense.	Esse, **To be.**	*Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense.*	Fuisse, **To have or had been.**
Future tens.	Fore vel futurum esse, **To be hereafter.**		

Verbs in *Or* of the four Conjugations be declined after these examples.

AMor, amāris vel amāre: amatus sum vel fui, amari: amatus, amandus. **To be loved.**
Doceor, docēris vel docēre: doctus sum, vel fui, doceri: doctus, docendus. **To be taught.**
Legor, legeris vel legere: lectus sum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus. **To be read.**
Audior, audiris vel audire: auditus sum vel fui, audiri: auditus, andiendus. **To be heard.**

Indicative Mood.

		I am loved.	
Present tense sing.	Amor, amaris vel amâre, amatur.		*Plural.* mur, mini, ntur.
	Doceor, docêris vel docêre, docetur.		
	Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.		
	Audior, audîris vel audîre, auditur.		
		I was loved.	
Preterimperfect tense singular.	Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar,	baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamini, bantur.	bamur, bā
		I have been loved.	
Preterperf. tense sing.	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	sum vel fui	tus es vel fuisti, tus est ve fuit. *Pl.* ti sumus vel fui mus, ti estis vel fuistis, t sunt fuêrunt vel fuêre.
		I had been loved.	
Preterp'uperfect tense singular.	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	eram vel fueram.	tus eras vel fueras, tus era vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus ve fueramus, ti eratis vel fue ratis, ti erant vel fuerant.
		I shall or will be loved.	
Future tense singular.	Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar,	beris vel ere, itur. *Pl.* bimur, bimini, untu	
		ris vel ere, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur	

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved*
Present tense singul.	Amare, amator,	ametur, amator.	*Pl.* amemur.	Amamini, amamino r:	amentur amantor
	Docere, docetor:	doceatur, docetor.	*Pl.* docemur.	Docemini, docemino r:	doceantur docentor
	Legere, legitor:	legatur, legitor.	*Pl.* legamur.	Legimini, legimino r:	legantur legunto
	Audire, auditor:	audiatur, auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audimino r:	audiantur audiunto

Optativ

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Present tense sing. utinam

Amer, Doceat, Legat, Audiat, — eris vel ere, ètur. *Plur.* utin, èmur, èmini, entur. — aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* utinam amur, amini, antur.

Would God I were loved.

Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, — reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* utinam remur, remini, rentur.

I pray God I have been loved.

Preterperfect tense sing. utinam

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit: *Plur.* utinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Would God I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* utinam ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tense singular. utinam

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur.* utinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

Present tense singul.

Amer, Doceat, Legat, Audiat, — eris vel ere, ètur. *Plur.* èmur, èmini, entur. — aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* amur, amini, antur.

Preter-imperfect tense singular.

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* remur, remini, (rentur.

I would, should, or ought to be loved.

I would, should, or ought to have been loved.

Preterperfect tense singular.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pluraliter*, ti, simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

I would, should, or ought to had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense singular.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter*, ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

I may or can be loved hereafter.

Future tense singular.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plural.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Present tense singular. cùm

Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* cùm amur, amini, (antur.

When I was loved.

Preterimperfect tense sing. cùm

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } rèris vel rere, rètur. *Plur.* cùm remur, (remini, rentur.

When I have been.

Preterperfect tense sing. cùm

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

When I had been loved.

Preterplu-perfect tense singular.	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, cùm Auditus	essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter*, cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I shall or will be loved.

Future tense singular.	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, cùm Auditus	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pluraliter*, cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense	Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri,	To be	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

To have or had been loved, &c.

Preterperf. tense and Preterpluperfect tense	Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum	esse vel fuisse.

Future tense.	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse, Doctum iri, vel docendum esse, Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse,	To be	loved taught read heard	hereafter

A Participle of the Preterperfect tense.	Amatus Loved. Doctus, Taught. Lectus, Read. Auditus, Heard.

A Participle of the Future	Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus,	To be	Loved. Taught. Read Heard.

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule which are declined and formed in manner following.

POssum, potes, potui, posse; potens: **To may or can.**

Volo, vis, volui, velle; volendi, volendo, volendum: supinis caret, volens: **To will, or to be willing.**

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: supinis caret, nollens: **To nill, or to be unwilling.**

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret, malens: **To have rather, or to be more willing.**

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse; edendi, edendo, edendum: esum, esu, vel estum, estu: edens, esurus, vel esturus: **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: **To be made, or to be done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: **To bear or suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: **To be borne, or suffered.**

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular.

POssum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, non vis, non vult.
Malo, mavis, mavult.
Edo, edis, vel es, edit vel est
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Pluraliter.

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterimperfect tense singular.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam, as, at. *Plural.* amus, atis, ant.
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tense singular.

Potui,
Volui,
Nolui,
Malui, Edium, Tuli, isti, it. *Pl.* imus, istis, êrunt vel êre.
Factus
Latus
sum vel fui. tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt, vel fuere.

Preterplusperfect tense singular.

Poteram,
Volueram,
Nolueram,
Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, ras, rat. *Pl.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Factus
Latus
eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense singular.

Potero, eris, erit. *Plur.* Poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam,
Nolam,
Malam, Edam, Fiam, Es, et, Ferar, fieris vel ferere, fietur.
Potuissem,
Voluissem,
Nolluissem,
Malluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, esses vel fuisses, esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* essemus vel fuissemus, essetis vel fuissetis, essent vel fuissent.
Factus
Latus

Imperative Mood.

	Noli, nolito. *Plural.* Nolite, nolitote.				
Present tense singul.	Es, esto, ede, edito:	edat, esto, edito,	*Pl.* Edamus,	edite, este estote, editote:	edant, edunto
	Fito tu:	Fiat, fito,	*Pl.* Fiamus,	Fite, fitote;	Fiant, fiunto.
	Fer, ferto:	Ferat, ferto,	*Pl.* Feramus	Ferte, fertote:	Ferant, ferunto.
	Ferre, fertor:	Feratur, fertor,	*Pl.* Feramur.	Ferimini feriminor	Ferantur feruntor

Optative Mood.

Present tense singul. utinam	Possim, Velim,	Nolim, Malim,	is, it. *Pl.* utinam imus, itis, int.	
	Edam, Fiam, Feram,	as, at, *Plural.* utinam amus, atis, ant.		
	Ferar, aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* utin. amur, amini, antur.			
Preterim. perfect tense singular. utinam	Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem,	Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem,	es, et. *Plur.* utinam emus, etis, ent.	
	Ferrer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Pl.* utin. rêmur, rêmini, rentur.			
Preterperfect tense singular. utinam	Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim,	Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim,	ris, rit, *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.	
	Factus Latus	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl.* utinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.		
Preterpluperfect tense singular. utinam	Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem,	Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem,	ses, set. *Pl.* utin. semus, setis, sent.	
	Factus Latus	essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* utin. ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.		

Future tense singular. utinam	Potuero, Voluero, Noluero,	Maluero, Edero, Tulero,	ris, rit. *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.
	Factus Latus	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pl.* utinam ti erimus vel fuerimus ti eritis vel fueritis. ti erunt vel fuerint.	

The Potential and the Subjunctive mood be formed like the Operative in voice, and do differ onely in signification and sign of the mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Preterpluperf. tense.	Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle,	*Preterperf. and Preterpluperfect tense.*	Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse.
	Edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri,		Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.
Future tense singular.	Esurum esse. Laturum esse.		Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Queo make Iham and Quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the Future tense: and in all other moods, and tenses are varied like Verbs in io of the fourth Conjugation; saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Quendi, queundo, queundum.

Of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood, be formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same mood; the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense, of the Operative mood, the Potential mood, and the Subjunctive mood; the preterperfect tense, and the preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as of. Tenses formed of the preterperfect tense.

Amavi,

Amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into short, and amavissem, amavisse, keeping still.

Impersonals. Impersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the voice of the third person singular onely; as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English, this sign *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becometh not, Non decet.

Of a Participle.

A Participle is a part of Speech derived of a Verb: and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case, and declension: and part of a Verb, as Tense and signification: and part of both, as Number and figure.

Four kinds of Participles. There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense; one of the Future in rus, another of the Future in dus.

Present tense. A Participle of the Present tense hath his English ending in *ing*, as *Loving*: and his Latine in ans or ens; as Amans, nocens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood by changing the last syllable into ns; as, Amabam, amans. Addiscam, addiscens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The first Future tense in rus. A Participle of the Future in rus, betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice; as, Amaturus, *to love*, or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting us; as, doctu, docturus.

Preter tense. A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English

gith ending in do, do, do: as doceo, docui, docui, docui and his Latine in tus, sus, xus: as, Amatus, visus, nexus: and one in mus, as Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as, Lectu, lectus; except Mortuus.

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitive mood of the Passive voice: as, Amandus, *To be loved.* And it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense by changing tis into dus: as, Amantis, amandus: Legentis legendus. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old authors thou dost profit.* The second Future tense in dus.

Of a verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Amo, cometh Amans, amaturus: of Curro, Currens, cursurus. Of an Active come two Participles.

Of a verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of Amor cometh amatus amandus. Of a Passive come two.

Of a verb Deponent come three Participles one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior, cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. Of a Deponent three.

And if the verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a verb Commune come four Participles: as of Largior, cometh largens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. Of a Commune four.

Participles of the Present tense be declined like Nouns adjectives of three articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc, & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c. Participles declined like Adjectives.

Verbis

Participles of other Tenses be declined like Nouns adjectives of three diuers endings: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of an Adverb.

An Adverb is a part of Speech joined to the Verbs to declare their signification.

Adverbs some be of Time: as, Hodie, cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intùs, foris.
- Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Order: as, Inde, deinde, denique, postremó.
- Asking or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid.
- Calling: as, Heus, ô, ebodum.
- Affirming: as, Certè, næ, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licet, estó.
- Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius-fidius.
- Exhorting: as, Eia, age, agite, agedum.
- Flattering: as, Sodes, amabó.
- Forbidding: as, Nè.
- Wishing: as, Utinam, si ô si, ô.
- Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non modò, non solùm.
- Parting: as, Seorsum, sigillatim, vicatim.
- Choosing: as, Potiùs, imò.
- A thing not finished: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.
- Shewing: as, En, ecce.
- Doubting: as, Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
- Chance: as, Fortè, fortuitó.

Some

Some be of
- **Likeness**: as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- **Quality**: as, Bene, malè, doctè, fortiter.
- **Quantity**: as, Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
- **Comparison**: as, Tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximé.

Certain Adverbs be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimé. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortissimé. Propè, propiùs, proximé.

Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto joined with them, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as. Qui antè non cavet, post dolebit. **He that beware not afore, shall be sorry afterward.** Coram laudare, & clam vituperare, inhonestum est. **In presence to commend one, and behind the back to dispraise, is an unhonest part.**

Of a Conjunction.

A **Conjunction is a part of Speech that joineth Words and Sentences together.**

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be
- **Disjunctives**: as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.
- **Discretives**: as, Sed, quidem, autem, vero, at, ast.
- **Causals**: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

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Parting: as, Seorsum, sigillatim, vicatim.
Choosing: as, Potiùs, imò.
A thing not finished: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modo, non.
Shewing: as, En, ecce.
Doubting: as, Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
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- **Causals**: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

Some be

- **Conditionals**: as, si; dummodo, dum, dummodo.
- **Exceptives**: as, nisi, nisi, quin, absque, quin, præterquam.
- **Interrogatives**: as, num, an, utrum, necne, anne, nonne.
- **Illatives**: as, ergo, igitur, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.
- **Adversatives**: as, Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet.
- **Redditives to the same**: as, Tamen, attamen.
- **Electives**: as, Quam, ac, atque.
- **Diminutives**: as, Saltem, vel.

Of a Preposition.

A Preposition is a part of Speech commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition: as, Ad patrem; or else in Composition: as, Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve to the *Accusative case*.

Ad, To.	Adversus, Against.
Apud, At.	Adversum,
Ante, Before.	Extra, Without.
Cis, Citra, On this side.	Intra, Within.
Circum, Circa, About.	Inter, Between.
Contra, Against.	Infra, Beneath.
Erga, Towards.	Juxta, Beside, or nigh
	Ob, For.

Pon

Pone, Behind.
Per, By or through.
Prope, Nigh.
Propter, For.
Secundum, According.
Post, After.
Trans, On the further side.

Ultra, Beyond.
Præter, Besides.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.
Usque, Until.
Coram, By.
Versus, Towards.
Penes, In the power.

Where note, that versus is set after his casual word: as, Londinum versus, Towards London. And likewise also penes be set also.

These Propositions following serve to the *Ablative case.*

A, ab, abs, From or from.
Cum, With.
Coram, Before, in presence.
Clam, Privily.
De,
E,
Ex, } Of or from.

Palam, Openly.
Sine, Without.
Absque, Without.
Tenus, Unto or up to.

Where note, that if the casual word joined with Tenus be the plural number, it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus; as, Aurium tenus, Up to the ears: Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note also, that the better Prepositions, being set alone without their casual words be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

These

These Prepositions following serve to both cases.

In with this sign *To* to the Accusative case: as, In urbem. Into the city. In without this sign *To*, to the Ablative case: as, In te spes est. My hope is in thee. Sub noctem, a little before night.
Sub judice lis est. The matter is before the judge.
Super lapidem. Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde. Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram. Under the earth.
Subter aquis. Under the water.

Of an Interjection.

An Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind; under an imperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.
Sorrow: as, Heu, hei.
Dread: as, Attat.
Marvelling: as, Papæ.
Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.
Demanding: as, Apage.
Calling: as, Euge.
Scorning: as, Hui.
Exclamation: as, Proh deûm atque hominum fidem.
Cursing: as, Væ, malùm.
Laughing: as, Hi, ha, he.
Calling: as, Eho, oh, io.
Silence: as, At. And such others.

THE

THE CONCORDS OF LATINE SPEECH.

FOR the due joining of Words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine Speech there be three Concords: The first between the Nominative case and the Verb. The second between the Substantive and the Adjective, The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latine, look out the principal Verb. If there be more verbs then one in a sentence, the first is the principal verb except it be the Infinitive Mood, or have before it a relative: as, *that*, *whom*, *which*: or a conjunction: as, Ut, *that*; Cùm, *When*; *if*; and such others.

When ye have found the verb ask the question, *who*, or *what*? and the word that answereth to the question shall be the nominative case to the verb; except it be a verb impersonal, which will have no nominative case. And the nominative case shall in making and construing Latine be set before the verb: except a question be asked and then the nominative is set after the verb, or after the sign of the verb: as, Amas [a] tu? Lovest thou? Venitne [a] Rex? Doth the King come?

Likewise if the verb be of the imperative mood: as, [b] Ama [a] tu, Love thou. [b] Amato [a] ille, Let him love.

And sometime when this sign, *it* or *there*, cometh before the English of the verb: as, [b] Est [a] liber meus,

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meus,

meus, It is my book. [a] Venit ad me [b] quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to this question *quem?* or *quid?* made by the verb, shall commonly be the accusative case: except the verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withal: as, Si cupis [a] placere [b] magistro, [a] utere [b] diligentia: nec sis tantus [b] cessator ut [b] calcaribus [a] indigeas. If thou covet to please thy master, use diligence; and be not so slack, that thou shale need spurs.

A verb personal agreeth with his nominative case in number and person: as [a] Præceptor [b] legit, [a] vos vero [b] negligitis, The master readeth, and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plural: which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, [a] Ego & tu [b] sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safeguard. [a] Tu & pater [b] periclitamini, Thou and thy father are in jeopardy. [a] Pater & præceptor [b] accersunt te; Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.

When a verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium [a] iræ, amoris [a] redintegratio [b] est, The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. [a] Quid enim nisi [a] vota [b] supersunt? For what remaineth save onely prayers? Pectora percussit, [a] pectus quoque [a] robora [b] fiunt, She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oak also.

Here note also, that sometime the infinitive mood of a verb, or else a whole clause afore-going, or else some member of a sentence may be the nominative

The nominative case of the first and second person is seldom expressed but understood.

Exind

[illegible] Indeed [illegible] the most [illegible] thing in the world, [illegible] the most [illegible] To know much, is the most pleasant [illegible] of all.

The second Concord.

When ye have an adjective, ask this question, who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question shall be the substantive to it.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with his substantive in case, gender, and number; as, [a] Amicus [b] certus in [c] re incerta cernitur. A true friend is tried in doubtful matter. [a] Homo [b] armatus [c] man armed. Ager colendus [d] data [e] tilled. [a] Hic vir. This man. [b] Mulier hesterna. [c] [illegible] matter.

Where note, that the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter.

Many substantives singular, having a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an adjective plural; which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender; as, [a] Rex & [b] Regina beati. The King and the Queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye have a relative, ask this question, who? or which? and the word that answereth to the question shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent (most commonly) is a word that goeth before the relative, and is resumed again of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number and person; as, [a] Vir sapit, [b] qui pauca loquitur. A wise man is wise that speaketh few things, or words.

Sometime the relative hath for his antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the neuter gender and singular number: as, [a] In tempore veni, [b] quod omnium [illegible] est primum. I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all. But if the relative be referred to two clauses or more then the relative shall be put in the plural number: as, [a] Tu multùm dormis & [aa] [illegible] [b] quæ anto sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often both which things are naught for the body.

When this English *that*, may be turned into this English *which*, it is a relative: otherwise it is a conjunction, which in Latine is called quòd, or ut, and in making Latine, it may elegantly be put away by turning the nominative case into the accusative and the verb into the infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo [a] quòd tu bene [b] vales: Gaudeo [a] te bene [b] valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo [a] ut tu [b] abeas: Jubeo [a] te [b] abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many antecedents singular, having a conjunction copulative between them will have a relative plural; which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, [a] Imperium & [aa] dignitas [b] quæ petisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: yea, and in such a case, though the substantives, or antecedents be of the masculine or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter yet may the adjective or relative be put in the neuter gender: as, [a] Arcus & [aa] calami sunt [a] bona, The bow and the arrows be good: [a] Arcus & [aa] calami [b] quæ fregisti, The bow and arrows which thou hast broken.

The case of the Relative.

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The case of the Relative.

When there cometh no nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be the nominative case to the verb: as, Miser est [illegible] quem nummos [illegible] admiratur. Wretched is that person which is in love with money.

But when there cometh a nominative case between the relative and the verb the relative shall be such case as the verb will have after him: as [illegible], [illegible] quem [illegible] aliena [illegible] periculo cautum. Happy is he whom other mens harms do make to beware.

As the relative may be the nominative case to the verb, so it may be the substantive to the adjective that is joined with him or that cometh after him: as, Divitias amare noli, quod [illegible] est sordidissimum. Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the world.

Nomina interrogatives and indefinites follow the rule of the relative: as, Quisquis, qualis, primus, quotus, &c. which evermore come before the verb, like as the relative doth: as, Hic [illegible] quanis erat. Talis erat, qualem nonquam vidi.

Yet here is to be understood and noted, that the relative is not always governed of the verb that it cometh before, but sometimes of the infinitive mood that cometh after the verb: as Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi. What persons thou willedst me to thank, I have thanked.

Sometime of participle: as, Quibus [illegible] adductus fecisti? With what things moved didst thou it?

Sometime of the gerund: as, Quem [illegible] est narrandi locus, Which things at this present is no time to tell.

Sometime of the preposition set before him: as, Quem in locum deducta res sit, vides. Unto what state the matter is now brought, thou sest.

Sometime of the substantive that it doth accord with: as, Sentiet [b] qui [a] vir sim. Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of speaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noun partitive or distributive: as, [b] Quarum [a] uterum minus velim non facile possum existimare. Of the which two things, whether I would with less will have, I cannot easily esteem.

Sometime it is put in the genitive case, by reason of a substantive coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, [b] cujus [a] causa hoc incipis. I knew him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a noun substantive; as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b] quibus [a] opus habes. All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometime of an adverb: as, [b] Cui utrum [a] obviam procedam nondum statui, whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the ablative case, with this sign *then*, and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as, Utere virtute, [b] quâ nihil est [a] melius. Use vertue, then the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative case absolute; as, Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, [a] quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt! How worthy a man was Julius Cesar, under whose conduct the Romans first entered into Britain.

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case: as, Ferrum habuit [a] quo se [b] occideret, He had a knife, wherewith he would have slain himself.

When a relative cometh between two substantives of divers genders, it may indifferently accord

with

[illegible] as, [illegible] latur: [illegible] The [illegible] which is called [illegible] this the ſubſtantive be of [illegible] quam [illegible] elſe, [illegible] ea Lutetia, quos nos [illegible] animos dicimus.

Conſtructions of nouns Subſtantives

WHen two ſubſtantives come together betokening divers things, the latter ſhall be the genitive caſe: [illegible] Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe: as, Pater meus vir amat me, My father being a man loveth [illegible]

[illegible] the Engliſh of this word (thing) [illegible] like a ſubſtantive, as, Multa me impediunt, Many things hinder me. And being ſo put, it may be the ſubſtantive to the adjective: as, Pauca hujuſmodi, A few things like unto theſe. Nonnulla hujuſmodi, Many things of like ſort.

[illegible] a ſubſtantive, and may have a genitive caſe after him, as if it were a ſubſtantive: as, Multum [illegible] gain. Quantum negotii? How much buſineſs? Id operis, That work.

[illegible] of any quality or property [illegible] coming [illegible] ſubſtantive, [illegible] genitive: as, Puer [illegible] Puer bonæ indolis.

A child of good towardness, as Puer [b] boni ingenii, or, [a] puer [b] bono ingenio A child of a good wit.

Opus and usus, when they be Latine for need, require an ablative case: as, [a] Opus est in hac [b] judicio. I have need of thy judgment. Viginti [b] minis [a] usus est filio, My son hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

ADjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting and such other like require a genitive case: as, [a] Cupidus [b] auri Covetous of money. [a] Peritus [b] belli, Expert of warfare. [a] Ignarus [b] omnium Ignorant of things. [a] Fidens [b] animi, Bold of heart. [a] Dubius [b] mentis, Doubtfull of mind. [a] Memor [b] præteriti, Mindfull of that is past. [a] Reus [b] furti, Accused of theft.

Nouns, pronouns and certain interrogatives, with certain nouns of number, require a genitive case: as Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an interrogative: Unus, duo, tres. Primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, [a] Aliquis [b] nostrûm. [a] Primus [b] omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latine must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun, or participle, and by the same tense of a verb that the question is asked by: as, [a] Cujus est fundus? [b] Vicini. Quid [a] agitur in ludo literario? [b] Studetur. Except a question be asked by Cujus, ja. um: as, [a] Cujus est sententia? [b] Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers cases: as, [b] Quanti [a] emisti librum? [bb] Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, as, [a] Cujus est domus? non [b] vestra, sed [bb] nostra.

Nouns

Nouns of the Comparative and the Superlative degree being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English of, or this English among, require a Genitive case: as, [illegible] the elder. Cicero Oratorum eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nouns of the Comparative degree, having than or by after them, cause the word following to be the Ablative case: as, Frigidior glacie, More cold then ice. Doctior multo, Better learned by a great deal. Uno pede altior, Higher by a foot.

The Dative case.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting or belonging to any thing, require a Dative case: as, Labor est utilis corpori, Labor is profitable to the body. Æqualis Hectori, Equal to Hector. Idoneus bello, Fit for war. Jucundus omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. Parenti supplex, Suppliant to his father. Mihi proprium, Proper to me.

Adjectives that come of the passive signification in bilis, and participials in dus: as, Flebilis, flendus omnibus, To be lamented of all men. Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, To be feared of his enemy.

The Accusative case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing is put after Adjectives in the Accusative case and sometime in the Ablative case: as, Turris alta centum pedes, A Tower an hundred foot high. Arbor lata tres digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber crassus tres pollices, *vel* tribus pollicibus, A book three inches thick.

The

The Ablative case.

A Djectives signifying fullness, emptiness plenty, or wanting, require an Ablative case, and sometime a Genitive: as, [b]Copiis [a] abundans. Cruor [b] thymo [a] plena. [a] Vacuus [b] ira, [bb] iræ, ab irâ. Nulla epistola [a] inanis [b] re aliquâ. [a] Ditissimus [b] agri. [b] Stultorum [a] plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi [b] mentis [a] inops, oblatum respuat aurum? [a] Integer [b] vitæ, [b] sceleriſque [a] purus, non eget Mauri jaculis, nec arcu. [a] Expers omnium. Corpus [a] inane [b] animæ.

These Adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, **with such others, will have an Ablative case: as,** [a] Dignus [b] honore. [a] Captus [b] oculis. [b] Virtute [a] præditus. [b] Paucis [a] contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, **and** contentus, **may instead of the Ablative case have an Infinitive mood of a Verb: as,** [a] Dignus [b] laudari, **worthy to be praised.** [a] Contentus in pace [b] vivere, **Content to live in peace.**

Construction of the Pronoun.

These Genitive cases of the Primitive, Mei, tui, sui, nostri **and** vestri, **be used when suffering or passion be signified: as,** [a] Pars [b] tui. [a] Amor [b] mei. **But when possession is signified,** Meus, tuus, suus, noster **and** vester **be used: as,** [a] Ars [b] tua. [a] Imago [b] tua.

These genitive cases, Nostrûm, vestrûm, **be used after distributives, partitives, comparatives, and superlatives: as,** [a] Nemo [b] vestrûm. [a] Aliquis [b] nostrûm. [a] Major [b] vestrûm. [a] Maximus natu nostrûm.

Construction of the Verb: and first with

The Nominative case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, **and certain verbs passive: as,** Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, **with other like, will have such case after**

after them, as they have before them: as, [a] Fama [aa] eſt [b] malum. Fame is an evil thing. [a] Malus cultura [aa] fit [b] bonus. An evil perſon by good bringing up or governance is made good. [a] Crœſus [aa] vocatur [b] dives, Crœſus is called rich. [a] Horatius [aa] ſalutatur [b] Poeta, Horace is ſaluted by the name of a Poet. Malo te [b] divitem [a] eſſe, quam haberi. I had rather thou were rich indeed, then ſo accounted.

So likewiſe verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, reſting, or doing, which be properly called Verbs of geſture: as, incedo, curro, decedo, appareo, video, cubo, ſedeo, dormio, evado, and ſuch other like, as they have before them a Nominative caſe of the doer or ſufferer, ſo may they have after them a Nominative caſe, a Noun, or Participle, declaring the manner or circumſtance of the doing or ſuffering: as, [b] Incedo [a] claudus. I go lame. [a] Petrus [aa] dormit [b] ſecurus. Peter ſleepeth void of care. [a] Tu [aa] cubas [b] ſupinus. Thou lieſt in bed with thy face upward. [a] Somnias [aa] vigilans. Thou dreameſt waking. [a] Studes [b] ſtans. Study thou ſtanding. And likewiſe in the Accuſative caſe: as, Non decet [a] quenquam [aa] meiere [b] currentem, aut mandentem. It doth not become any man to piſs running, or eating.

And generally when the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after the Verb, belong both to one thing, that is to ſay, have reſpect either to other, or depend either of other, they ſhall be put both in one caſe, whether the Verb be tranſitive or intranſitive, of what kind ſoever the Verb be: as, [a] Loquor [b] frequens. I ſpeak often. [a] Taceo [b] multus. I hold my peace much. [a] Scribo epiſtolas [b] rariſſimus. I write letters very ſeldom. Ne [a] aſſueſcas [aa] bibere vinum [b] jejunus. Accuſtom not thy ſelf to drink wine next the heart, or not having eaten ſomewhat before.

O 3 The

The Genitive case.

This Verb Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owning or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty or guise, it causeth the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle following to be put in the Genitive case: as, Hæc vestis [a] est [b] patris, This garment is my fathers. [b] Insipientis [a] est dicere, non putaram. It is the property of a fool to say I had not thought. Extremæ [a] est [b] dementiæ discere dediscenda, It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learn things that must afterward be learned otherwise. [b] Orantis [a] est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. Except that these Pronouns, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative case: as, Hic codex [a] est [b] meus, This book is mine. Hæc domus, [a] est [b] vestra, This house is yours. Non [a] est mentiri [b] meum, It is not my guise (property) to lie. [b] Nostrum [a] est injuriam non inferre, It is our parts not to do wrong. [b] Tuum [a] est omnia juxta pati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things alike.

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard require a Genitive case betokeneth the value: as, [b] Parvi [a] ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little worth. [b] Maximi [a] penditur nobilitas, Noblenesse of birth is very much regarded.

Verbs of accusing condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or assoiling will have a Genitive case of the crime or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an Ablative case, most commonly without a Preposition: as, Hic [b] furti se [a] alligat, *vel* [bb] furto. [a] Admonuit me [b] erroris, *vel* [bb] errore. [b] De pecuniis repetundis [a] damnatus est.

Satago

satago, miseror, miseresco, require a Genitive case: as, [a]Rerum suarum [a]satagit. [a]Miserere [b]mei Deus. Reminiscor, obliviscor, retordor, and memini, will have a Genitive, or an Accusative case: as, [a]Reminiscor [b]historiæ. [a]Obliviscor [b]carminis. [a]Retordet [b]pueritiam. [a]Obliviscor [b]lectionem. [a]Memini [b]tui vel [bb]te. I remember thee. [a]Memini [b]de te, I speake of thee. [a]Egeo, or indigeo [b]tui vel [bb]te, I have need of thee. [a]Potior [b]urbis, I conquer the city. [a]Potior [b]voto, I obtain my desire.

The Dative case.

ALL manner of Verbs put arquisitively, that is to say, with these tokens *to* or *for* after them, will have a Dative case: as, Non [b]omnibus [a]dormio, I sleep not to all men. [b]Huic [a]habeo, non [b]tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee.

To this Rule do also belong Verbs betokening

- Profit or disprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.
- Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.
- Give or restore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
- Promise or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, solvo.
- Command or shew: as, Impero, indico, monstro.
- Trust: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
- Obey, or to be against: as, Obedio, adulor, repugno.
- Threaten, or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, irascor.

To

Also Sum, with his compounds, except Possum: Also Verbs compounded with satis, bene and male: as, Satisfacio, benefacio, maleficio: Finally, certain Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter, will have a Dative case: as, Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, suboleo, antesto, posthabeo, objicio, insulto, intersero.

This

satago, misereor, miseresco, require a Genitive case: as, [a] Rerum suarum [a] satagit. [a] Miserere [b] mei Deus. Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini, will have a Genitive, or an Accusative case: as, [a] Reminiscor [b] historiæ. [a] Obliviscor [b] carminis. [a] Recordor [b] pueritiam. [a] Obliviscor [b] lectionem. [a] Memini [b] tui, vel [bb] te. I remember thee. [a] Memini [b] de te, I speake of thee. [a] Egeo, or indigeo [b] tui, vel [bb] te. I have need of thee. [a] Potior [b] urbis, I conquer the city. [a] Potior [b] voto, I obtain my desire.

The Dative case.

ALL manner of Verbs put arquistively, that is to say, with these tokens *to* or *for* after them, will have a Dative case: as, Non [b] omnibus [a] dormio, I sleep not to all men. [b] Huic [a] habeo, non [b] tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee.

To this Rule do also belong Verbs betokening

To
- Profit or disprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.
- Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.
- Give or restore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
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This

This Verb Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be put for habeo and then the word that seemeth in the English eg be the Nominative case, shall be put in the Dative, and the word that seemeth to be the Accusative case, shall be the Nominative: as, Est [b] mihi [a] mater I have a mother. Non [a] est [b] mihi [a] argentum I have no mony. But if Sum be the Infinitive mood, this Nominative shall be turned into the Accusative: as, scio [b] tibi non esse, [b] argentum, I know thou hast no mony.

Also when Sum hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative, the word, that is the Nominative case, may be also the Dative: so that Sum may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double Dative case: as [a] Sum [b] tibi [bb] præsidio, I am to thee a safeguard. Hæc res [a] est [b] mihi [bb] voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not onely Sum, but also many other Verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative case; one of the person, and another of the thing: as, [a] Do [b] tibi vestem [bb] pignori. [a] Verto hoc [b] tibi [bb] vitio. Hoc tu [b] tibi [bb] laudi [a] ducis.

The Accusative case.

VEebs transitives are all such as have after them an Accusative case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be Active, Commune, or Deponent: as, Usus [b] promptos [a] facit. Fœminæ [a] iudificantur [b] viros. [a] Largitur [b] pecuniam.

Also verbs Neuters may have an Accusative case of their own signification: as, Endymionis [b] somnum [a] dormis. [a] Gaudeo [b] gaudium. [a] Vivo [b] vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accusative cases, one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as, [a] Rogo [b] te [bb] pecuniam. [a] Doceo [b] te [b] literas. [b] Quod [b] te iamdudum [a] hortor. [a] Exuo [b] me [bb] gladium.

[illegible] require an Ablative case [illegible] [illegible] with this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A Noun, or a Pronoun substantive, joined with a Participle expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it shall be put in the Ablative case absolute: as [a] Rege [b] veniente hostes fugerunt, The King coming, the enemies fled. [a] Me [b] duce, vinces, I being captain, thou shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these words, Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente, *id est*, Dum veniret rex. [a] Me [b] duce; *id est*, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb passive will have after him an Ablative case with a Preposition, or sometime a Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius [a] legitur [b] a me. [b] Tibi fama [a] petatur. And the same Ablative or Dative shall be the Nominative case to the Verb, if it be made by the Active: as, [a] Ego [b] lego Virgilium. [b] Petas [a] tu famam.

Gerunds.

GErunds and Supines will have such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as, Otium [a] scribendi [b] literas. Ad [a] consolandum [b] tibi. [a] Auditum [b] Poetas.

When the English of the Infinitive mood cometh after any of these Nouns substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the Verb should be of the Active voice, it shall be made by the Gerund in di: And the same Gerund in di is used also after certain Adjectives: as, [a] Cupidus [b] viscendi. [a] Certus eundi. [a] Peritus [b] jaculandi. [a] Gnarus bellandi.

When

In a place, as Ire place, if the place be a proper name of the first or second Declension, and the singular Number, it shall be put in the Genitive case: as, [a] Vixit [b] Londini. [a] Scribit [b] Oxonii.

And these Nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise used: as, [a] Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] exercitus est. [b] Domi [b] bellique otiosi [a] vivitis.

But if the place be of the third Declension or the plural Number it shall be put in the Dative or in the Ablative case: as, [a] Militavit [b] Carthagini [a] [b] Carthagine. [b] Athenis [a] natus est. Likewise we say, [b] Ruri, or [b] Rure [a] educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Accusative case without a Preposition: as, [a] Eo [b] Romam. Likewise, [a] Confero me [b] domum. [a] Recipio me [b] ruri.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Ablative case without a Preposition: as, [a] Discessit [b] Londino. [a] Profectus est [b] Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, [a] Abiit [b] domo. [b] Rure [a] reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative case before him; and this word *it* or *there* is commonly his sign: as Decet. It becometh. [a] Oportet [b] aliquem esse. There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these words before him then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb Impersonal will have after him: as, [b] Me [a] oportet. I must. [b] Tibi [a] licet. Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a Genitive case of all casual words, except mea, tua, nostra, vestra, any cuius, the Substantives of the

Pronouns possessives: as, [a] Interest [b] omnium rectè agere. [b] Tua [a] refert teipsum nosse.

Certain Impersonals require a Dative case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will have an Accusative case onely: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some besides the Accusative case will have also a Genitive: as, [bb] Nostri [b] nosmet [a] pœnitet. [b] Me [bb] civicatis [a] tædet. [a] Pudet [b] me [bb] negligentiæ. Miseret [b] me [bb] tui. [b] Me [bb] illorum [a] miserescit.

Verbs Impersonals of the passive voice being formed of Neuters, do govern such cases as the Verbs Neuters which they come of: as, [a] Parcatur [b] Sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say, [a] Parcamus [b] pecuniæ, Let us spare cost.

A Verb impersonal of the Passive voice, hath like case as other Verbs Passives have: as, [a] Benefit multis [b] à principe. Yet many times the case is not expressed nor understood: as, Maxima vi [a] certatur; *subaudi* [b] ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, we may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonal in tur: as, [a] In ignem posita est, [a] fletur.

A Participle.

Participles govern such cases, as the Verbs that they come of: as, [a] Fruiturus [b] amicis. [a] Consulens [b] tibi. [a] Diligendus [b] ab omnibus.

Here note that Participles may four manner of ways be changed into Nouns. The first is when the voice of a Participle is construed with another case even the Verb that it cometh of: as, [a] Appetens [b] vini, Greedy of wine.

The

id est zaka Anis

When ye have an English of the Participle of the present tense, with this sign *of* or *with*, coming after a Noun Adjective it shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do: as, [a] Defessus sum [b] ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the English of the Participle of the present tense coming without a Substantive, with this sign *in* or *by* before him, shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do: as, [a] lætat [b] dando, [b] sublevando, [b] ignoscendo gloriam [a] adeptus est. [b] In apparando toto hunc [a] consumunt diem. And the same Gerund in do is used either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, A, ab, de, in, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent [a] a [b] bibendo. [a] Ab [b] amando. Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio bene scribendi [a] cum [b] loquendo conjuncta est.

The English of the Infinitive mood, coming after a Reason, and showing the cause of a reason may be put in the Gerund in dum: as, Dies mihi ut satis sit [a] ad [b] agendum, veteor. I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business.

The Gerund in dum is used after one of these Prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, [a] Ad [b] capiendum hostes. [a] Ob (*vel* [a] propter) [b] redimendum captivos. [a] Inter [b] cœnandum. [a] Ante [b] damnandum.

And when ye have this English *must* or *ought*, in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verb oportet, it may be put in the Gerund in dum, with this Verb est set impersonally, and then the word, that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be put in the Dative: as, [a] Abeundum est [b] mihi, I must go hence.

Supines.

THE first Supine hath his Active signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, [a] Eo [b] cubitum. [b] Spectatum [a] admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his Passive signification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitive mood Passive; as it may be indifferently said in Latine, [a] Facile [b] factu, or [a] Facile [b] fieri. Easie to be done. [a] Turpe [b] dictu, or [a] Turpe [b] dici, Unhonest to be spoken.

The Time.

NOuns that betoken part of time be commonly put in the Ablative case: as. [b] Nocte [a] vigilas. [b] Luce [a] dormis. But Nouns that betoken continual term of Time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the Accusative case: as, [b] Sexaginta annos [a] natus. [b] Hyemem totam [a] stertis.

Space of Place.

NOuns that betoken space between place and place, be commonly put in the Accusative case: as, [b] Pedem hinc ne [a] discesseris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

A Place.

NOuns Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that signifieth In a place, To a place, From a place or By a place: as, [a] Vivo [b] in Anglia. [a] Veni [a] per Galliam [bb] in Italiam. [a] Proficiscor [b] ex urbe.

In

GVILIELMI LILII
ad suos discipulos magistri Pædagogici,
SEU
CARMEN DE MORIBUS.

QUi mihi discipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum:
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis faciem sit lota manusque,
Sint nitidæ vestes, comtáque cæsaries.
Desidiam fugiens, cùm te schola nostra vocavit,
Adsis; nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me Præceptorum cùm videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.
Tu quoque sic sedeas, ubi te sedisse jubemus,
Inque loco, nisi sis jussus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ sede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint semper studiis anna parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, scribes; at singula rectè;
Nec macula, aut scripsis menda sit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
Sæpe recognoscas tibi lecta, animóque revolvas;
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
At, qui nil dubitat, nil capit indè boni.
Disce puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,
Nè mens te insinuet conscia desidiæ.
Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verbà premas?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat:
Invigila, & parta est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer, ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittit, spem simul ingenii.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio, submissâ voce loqueris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem;
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum;
Quod puero nostram non mediocre parit.

Si quicquam rogito, sit responsuro studebit,
Ut laudem dictis & mercare decus.
Non linguâ celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardâ;
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latine;
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos autores turba Latina docet:
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (Studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibúsve sodales,
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
Nè tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emésve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
Est vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

The second, when it is compounded with a Prepoſition, which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withall: as, Indoctus, innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of Comparison: as, Amans, amantior, amantiſſimus. Doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus.

The fourth, when it hath no reſpect, nor expreſs difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer amandus, *id eſt*, amari dignus, A child worthy to be loved. And all theſe are properly called Nouns Participles.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive caſe: as, [a] Fugitans [b] litium. [a] Indoctus [b] pilæ. [a] Cupientiſſimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis, [a] abundans.

Theſe participial voices, Peroſus. exoſus, pertæſus, have always the Active ſignification, when they govern an Accuſative caſe: as, [a] Exoſus [b] ſævitiam, Hating cruelty. [b] Vitam [a] pertæſus, Weary of life.

The Adverb.

ADverbs of quantity, time, and place, do require a Genitive caſe: as, [a] Multùm [b] lucri, [a] Tunc [b] temporis. [a] Ubique [b] gentium.

Certain Adverbs will have a Dative caſe, like as the Nouns that they come of: as, Venit [a] obviam [b] illi. Canit [a] ſimiliter [b] huic.

Theſe Datives be uſed adverbially, Tempori, luci, veſperi: as, Tempori ſurgendum. Veſperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain Adverbs will have an Accuſative caſe of the Prepoſition that they come of as, [a] Propiùs [b] urbem. [a] Proximè [b] caſtra.

Where note that Prepoſitions, when they be ſet without a caſe, or elſe do form the degrees of Comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

The

Si quicquam rogito, sit respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non linguâ celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardâ;
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latine;
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
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Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
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FINIS.

The second, when it is compounded with a Prepositon, which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withall: as, Indoctus, innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of Comparison: as, Amans, amantior, amantissimus. Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor express difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer amandus, *id est*, amari dignus, A child worthy to be loved. And all these are properly called Nouns Participles.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive case: as, [a] Fugitans [b] litium. [a] Indoctus [b] pilæ. [a] Cupientissimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis, [a] abundans.

These participial voices, Perosus. exosus, pertæsus, have always the Active signification, when they govern an Accusative case: as, [a] Exosus [b] sævitiam, Hating cruelty. [b] Vitam [a] pertæsus, Weary of life.

The Adverb.

ADverbs of quantity, time, and place, do require a Genitive case: as, [a] Multùm [b] lucri, [a] Tunc [b] temporis. [a] Ubique [b] gentium.

Certain Adverbs will have a Dative case, like as the Nouns that they come of: as, Venit [a] obviam [b] illi. Canit [a] similiter [b] huic.

These Datives be used adverbially, Tempori, luci, vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain Adverbs will have an Accusative case of the Prepositon that they come of as, [a] Propiùs [b] urbem. [a] Proximè [b] castra.

Where note that Prepositions when they be set without a case, or else do form the degrees of Comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

The

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and these four, Quam, nisi, præterquam. **an couple like cases: as** [a] Xenophon & [b] Plato fuêre æquales. **And sometimes they be put between divers cases: as,** [a] studui [b] Romæ & [bb] Athenis. Est [a] liber [b] meus & [bb] fratris [a] Emi fundum centum [b] nummis & [bb] pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, most commonly join like Moods and Tenses, together: as, [a] Petrus & Joannes [b] prædicabantur & [bb] docebant. **And sometimes divers Tenses: as,** Et [b] habetur & [bb] referetur tibi a me [a] gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometimes this Preposition in **is not expreſt but underſtood, and the casual word nevertheless put in the Ablative case: as,** Habeo te [b] loco parentis; *id est*, [a] in [b] loco.

A Verb compound sometime requireth the case of the Preposition that he is compounded withall: as, [a] Exeo [b] domo. [a] Prætereo [b] te insalutatum. [a] Adeo templum.

The Interjection.

Certain Interjections require a Nominative case: as, [a] Ofestus [b] dies hominis. **Certain a Dative: as,** [a] Hei [b] mihi. **Certain an Accusative: as,** [a] Heu [b] stirpem invisam. **Certain a Vocative: as,** [a] Proh sancte [b] Jupiter. **And the same** Proh **will have an Accusative case: as,** [a] Proh Deûm atque hominum [b] fidem.

FINIS.

John Shelton